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# From Stucco to Stairwells: Inferring Attributes and Floorplans from Limited Geospecific Data

Dr. Dale D. Miller

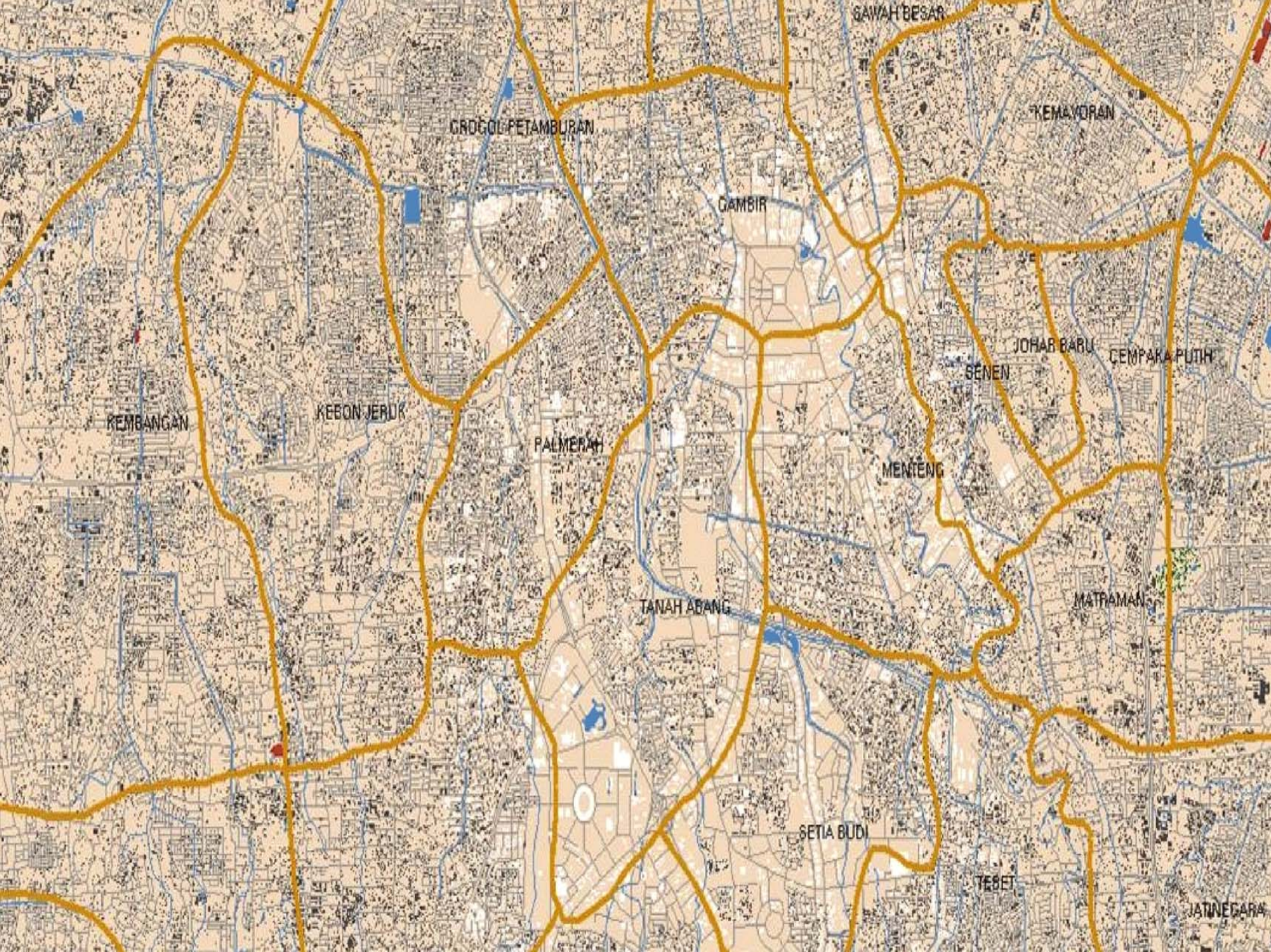
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# Jakarta Stealth View



safuser@tecstealth:~

safuser@tecstealth:/usr

X OpenScene/ModStealth

X OpenScene DPP

X modstealth

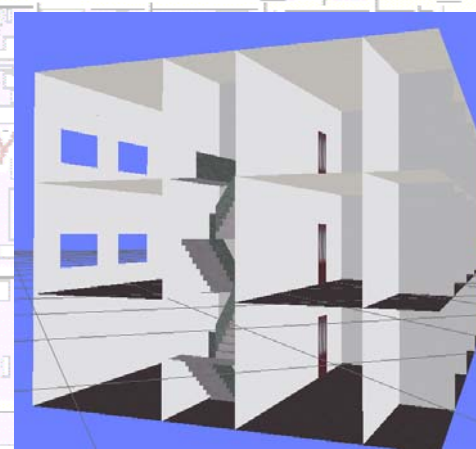
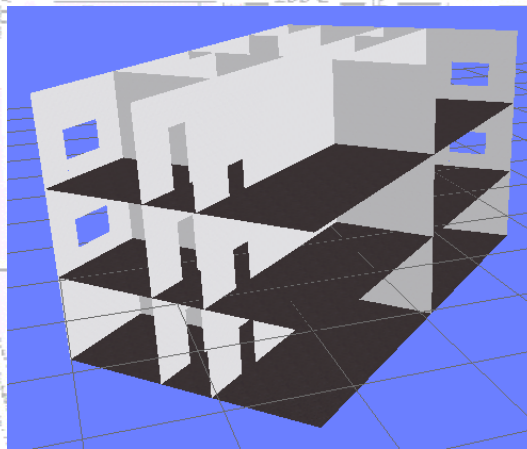
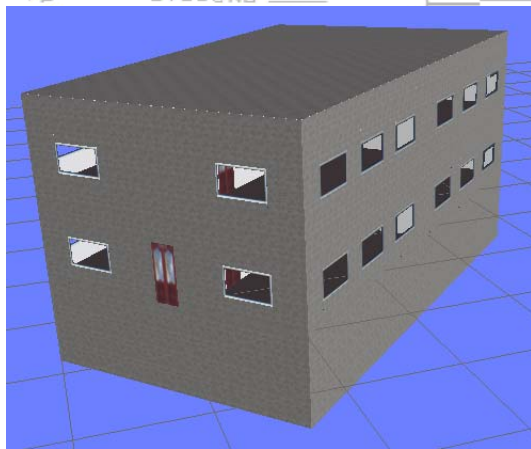
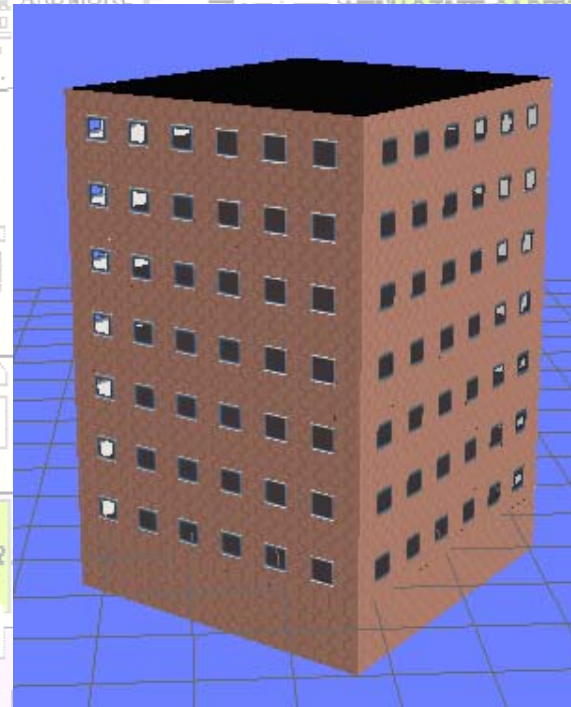
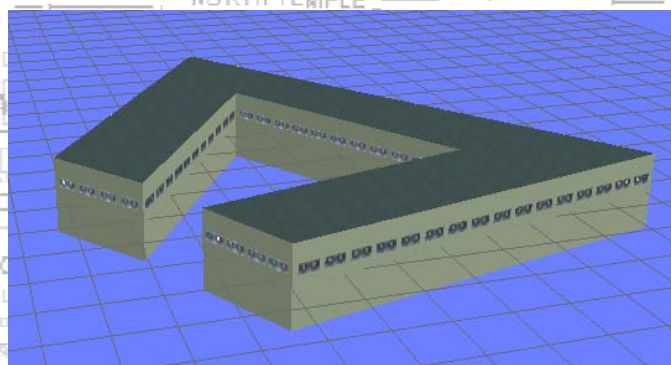
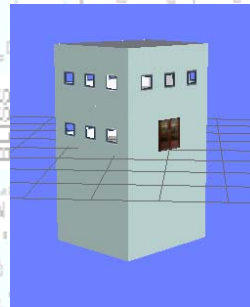
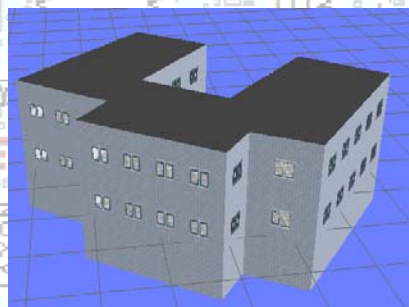
ModStealth [JSAF / JUK

The GIMP



09:04 am







# Outline

- Requirements
- Urban Terrain Zones (UTZ)
- Statistical Geotypical Building Attribution
- Geotypical Building Interior Configuration Layout



# (Stucco and Stairwell) Inferencing Requirements

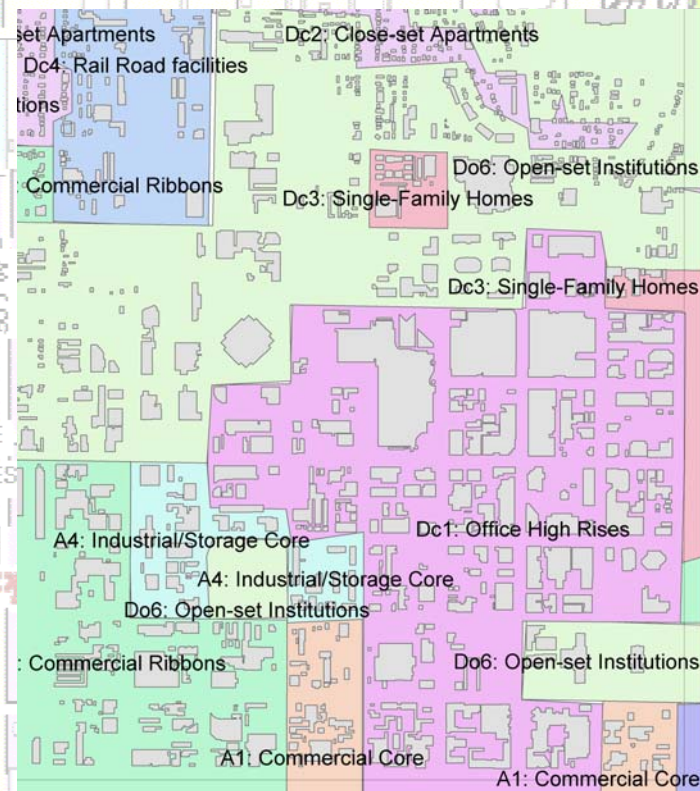
- Fully data driven
- Tunable to any geo-region
- All input geospecific attribution preserved
- Scaleable to real-world sized cities
- Must be executable as a fully automated process
- User must be able to override any aspect of the process



# UTZs Defined

- A Classification system based on function and spacing[1].
- Areal Features which enclose buildings of similar size, spacing, and function.

Function	Attached (A)	Discrete Clustered (Dc)	Discrete Open (Do)
1. Commercial core	A1	Dc1	Do1
2. Apartments	A2	Dc2	Do2
3. Single-family Homes	A3	Dc3	Do3
4. Industrial	A4	Dc4	Do4
5. Commercial Ribbons	A5	Dc5	Do5
6. Institutional	A6	Dc6	Do6
7. Former Agricultural		Dc7	
8. Shanty Towns		Dc8	

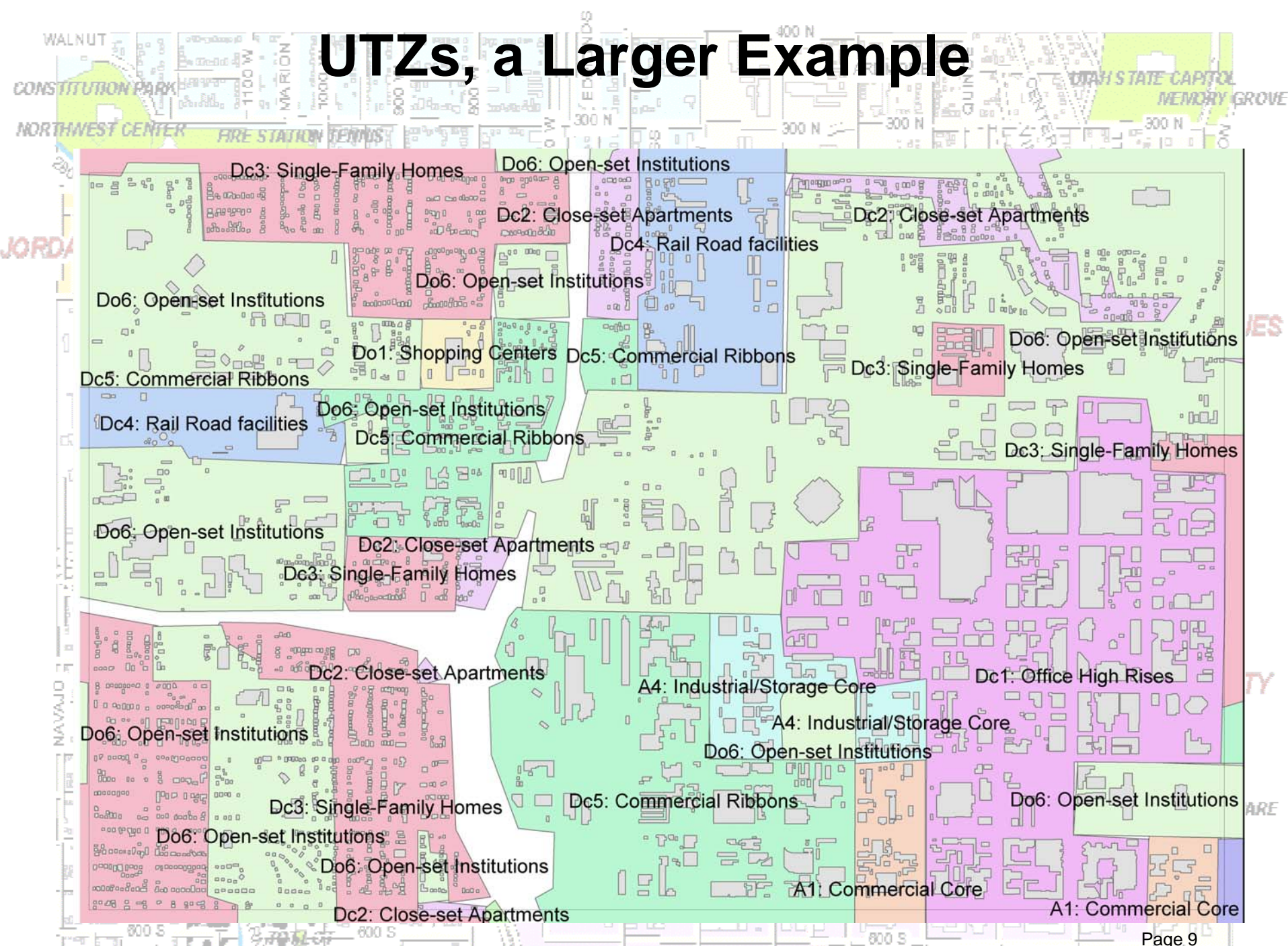


[1] Developed by J. Liu, and Richard Ellefsen.

Small business innovative research, Phase II: Final scientific and technical report, Volume 1 and volume 2: UTZ-based urban terrain feature database. Sunnyvale, CA: TERA Research Incorporated, 1996.



# UTZs, a Larger Example





# Attribution Inferencing

- Given UTZ and building footprint area, generate attribution
  - Height, construction type, surface material composition, etc.
- with frequency distributions characteristic of a real city
- Appropriately deal with outliers
- Clustering algorithm classification method
  - Optimally clusters building areas within each UTZ
  - “K-means” – minimizes total within-cluster variance
  - Known as “Jenks’ Method” in geospatial community



# Attribute Inferencing Algorithm

## 1. For the world (off-line)

- Prepare table of “adjacent UTZs”

## 2. For the city being modeled (off-line)

- Generate statistics over all UTZ polygons of (each) given type, producing
- 5 Jenks' classes clustering building footprint area

- Recording min/max/mean/std deviation

## • Assignment of “core classes”

- To deal with outliers
- Optional user intervention

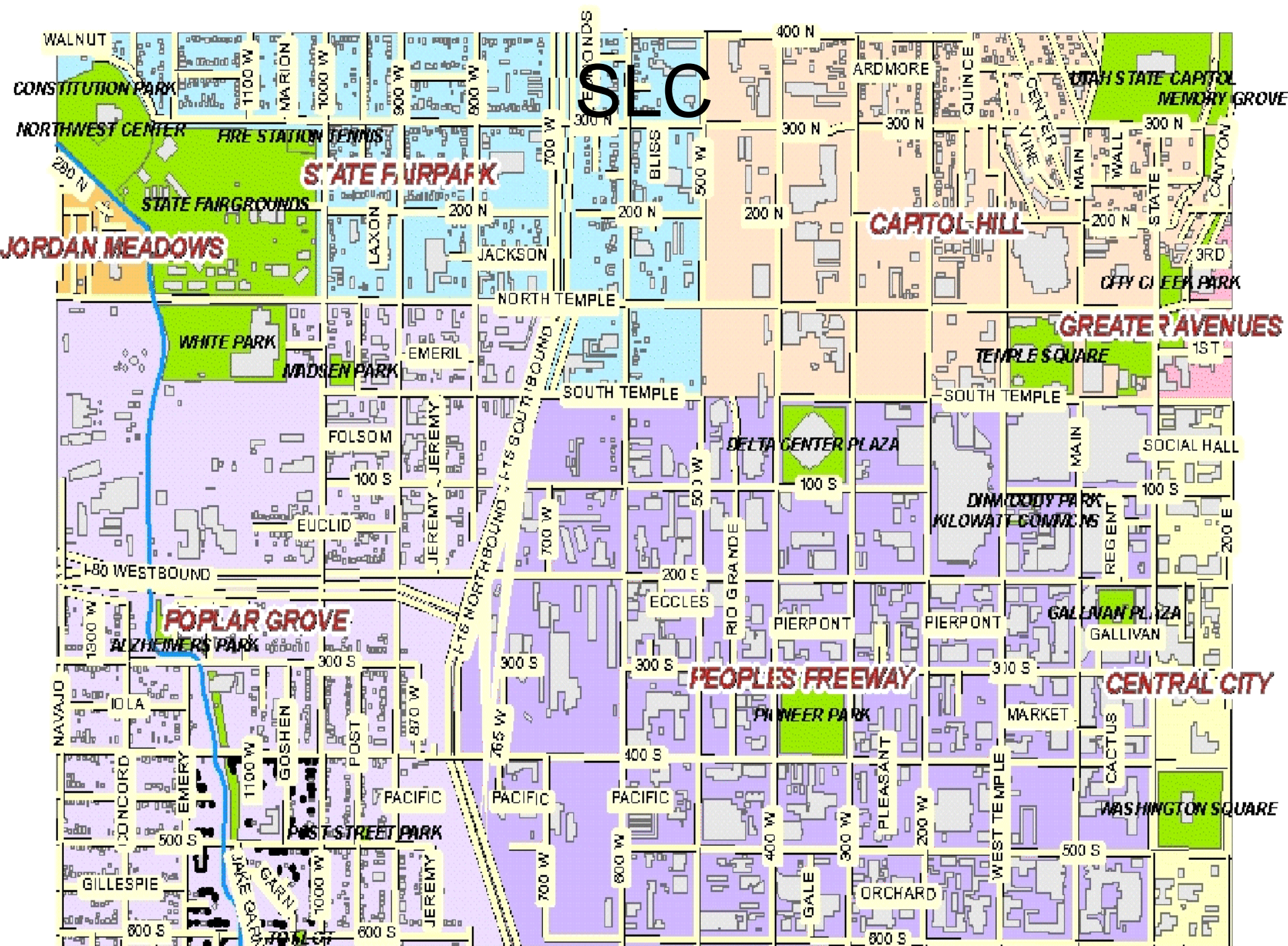


# Attribute Inferencing (continued)

## 3. For each Building


- From UTZ and area, lookup Jenks' class
  - If class is "core", use class statistics
  - If class not core, (temporarily) re-assign UTZ via best match among adjacent UTZs
    - Find UTZ with a core class of similar footprint area
    - New UTZ must be semantically adjacent to original
    - Use class statistics of temporary UTZ and class







# Actual LIDAR Heights



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# Case 1: Fully Random

- “Flat Histogram”

- Min, Max, taken from original LIDAR heights

- Mean = Std. Dev. =  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{Max} - \text{Min})$

- Looks like utter chaos

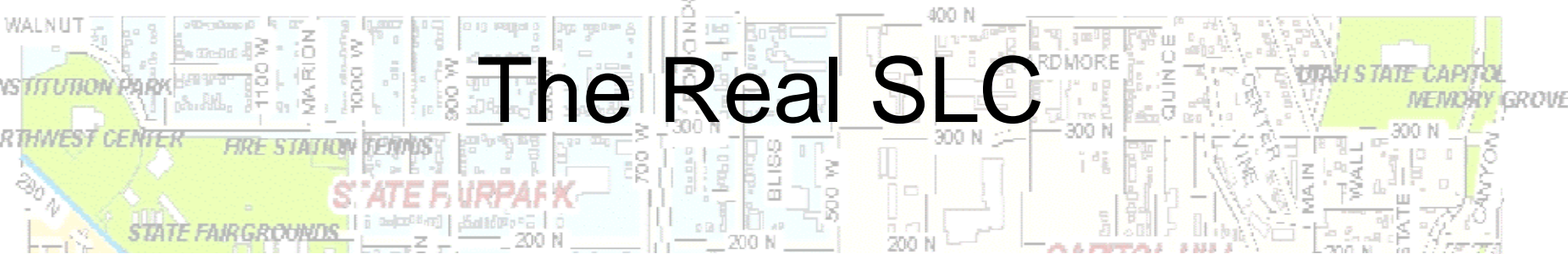


# Case 1: Fully Random





# The Real SLC



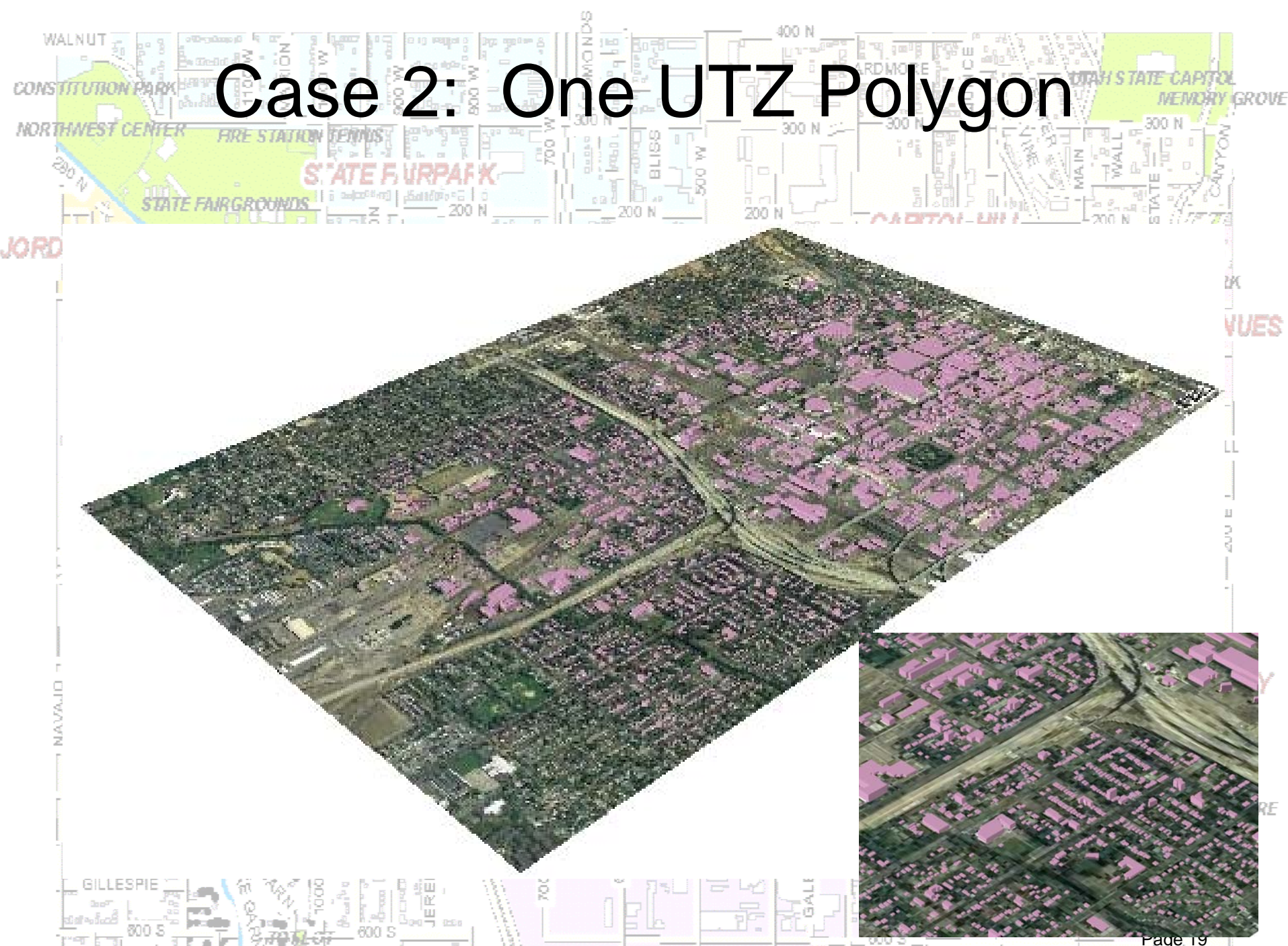


# Case 2: One UTZ Polygon

- Min, Max, Mean AND Std. Dev taken from LIDAR heights.
- Low mean and std. dev for the entire dataset “flattens” all buildings.

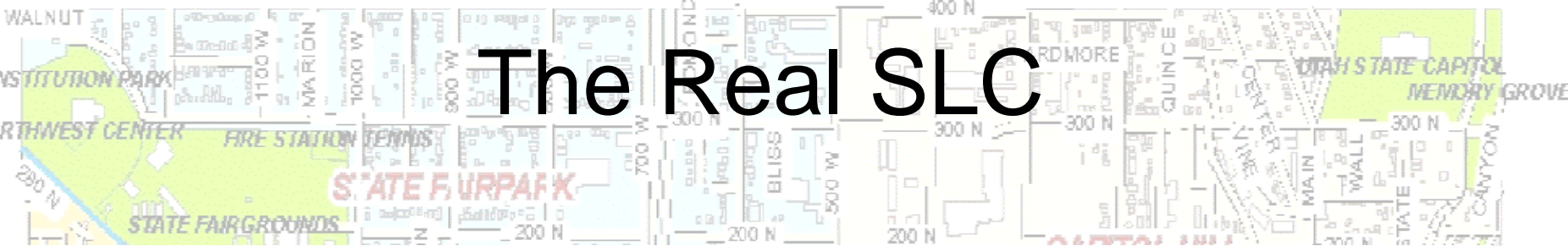


# Case 2: One UTZ Polygon





# The Real SLC





# Case 3: Multiple UTZs

- Min, Max, taken from LIDAR data, for each UTZ polygon
- Each UTZ has a “flat” distribution (Mean = STDEV =  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{Max} - \text{Min})$ )
- “Neighborhoods” of similar heights start to form, but the suburbs have some “towers” and there’s little differentiation between office hi-rise vs. warehouse



# Case 3: Multiple UTZs





# The Real SLC

This figure shows an aerial photograph of Salt Lake City, Utah, with pink building footprints overlaid on a street map. The map includes labels for various streets and landmarks, such as Constitution Park, Northwest Center, Fire Station, State Fairgrounds, State Capitol, Memory Grove, and the Utah State Capitol. The pink footprints represent the building footprints from the 2013 dataset, which are used for the analysis in the paper. The map is oriented with North at the top, and the city center is visible in the upper right quadrant.

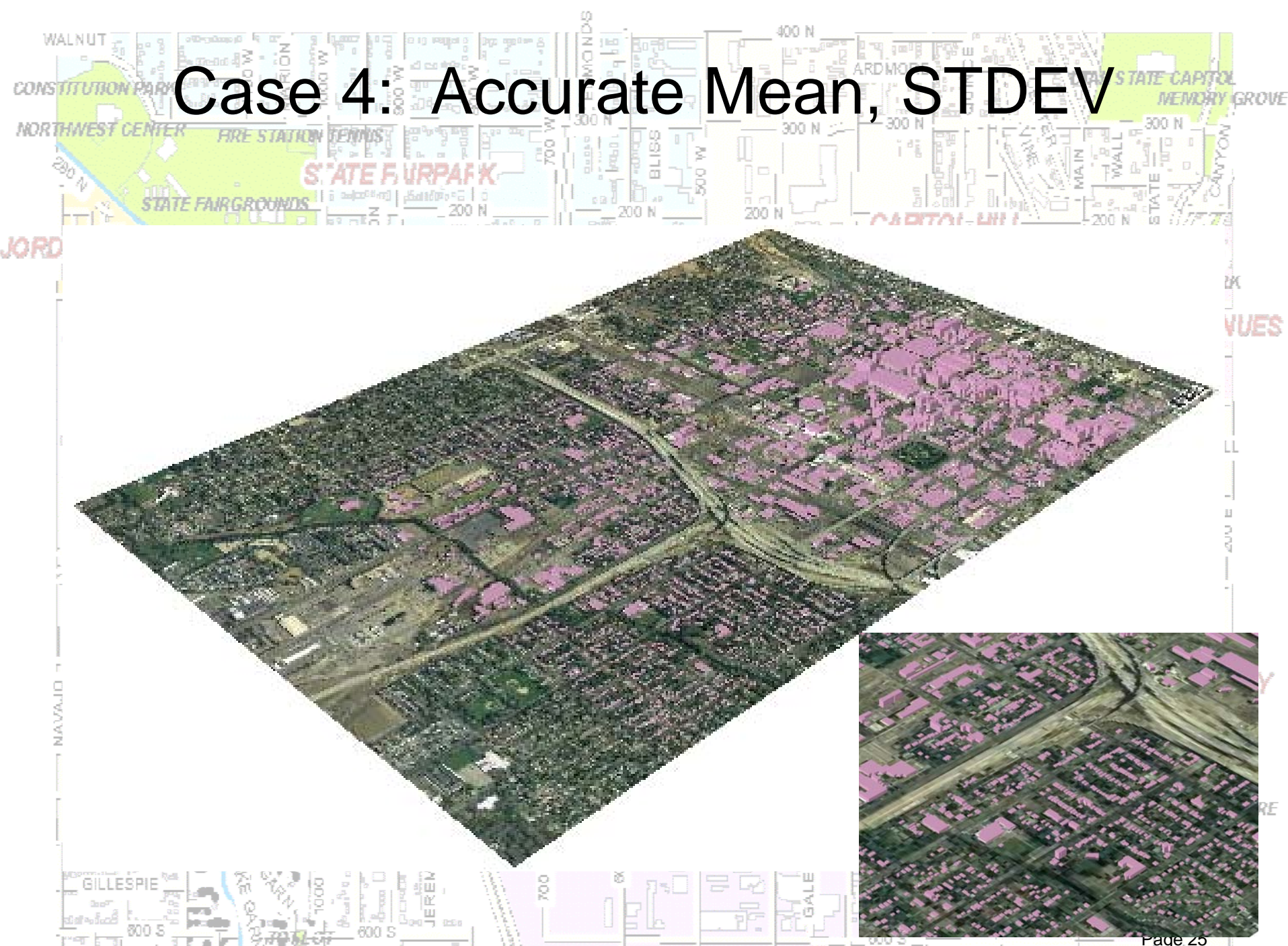


# Case 4: Accurate Mean, STDEV

- Min, Max, Mean, Stdev all computed from LIDAR data, on a per-UTZ basis.
- All Jenks classes accepted as core, all building remain in their UTZs.
- Looking more city-like

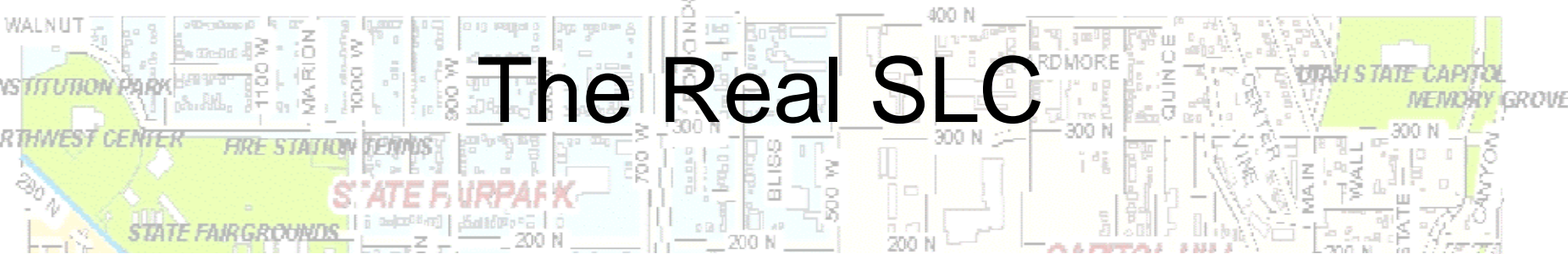


# Case 4: Accurate Mean, STDEV





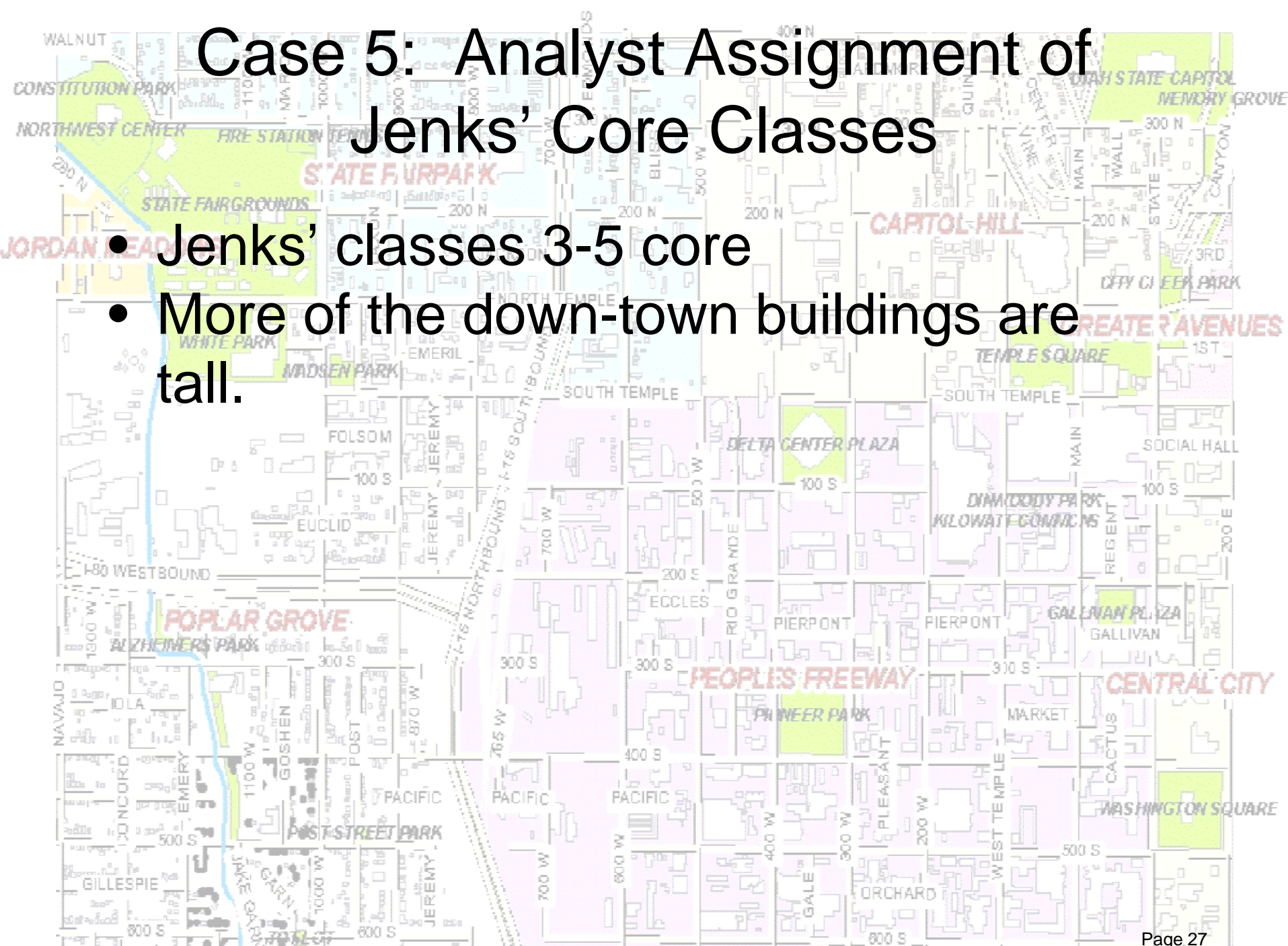
# The Real SLC





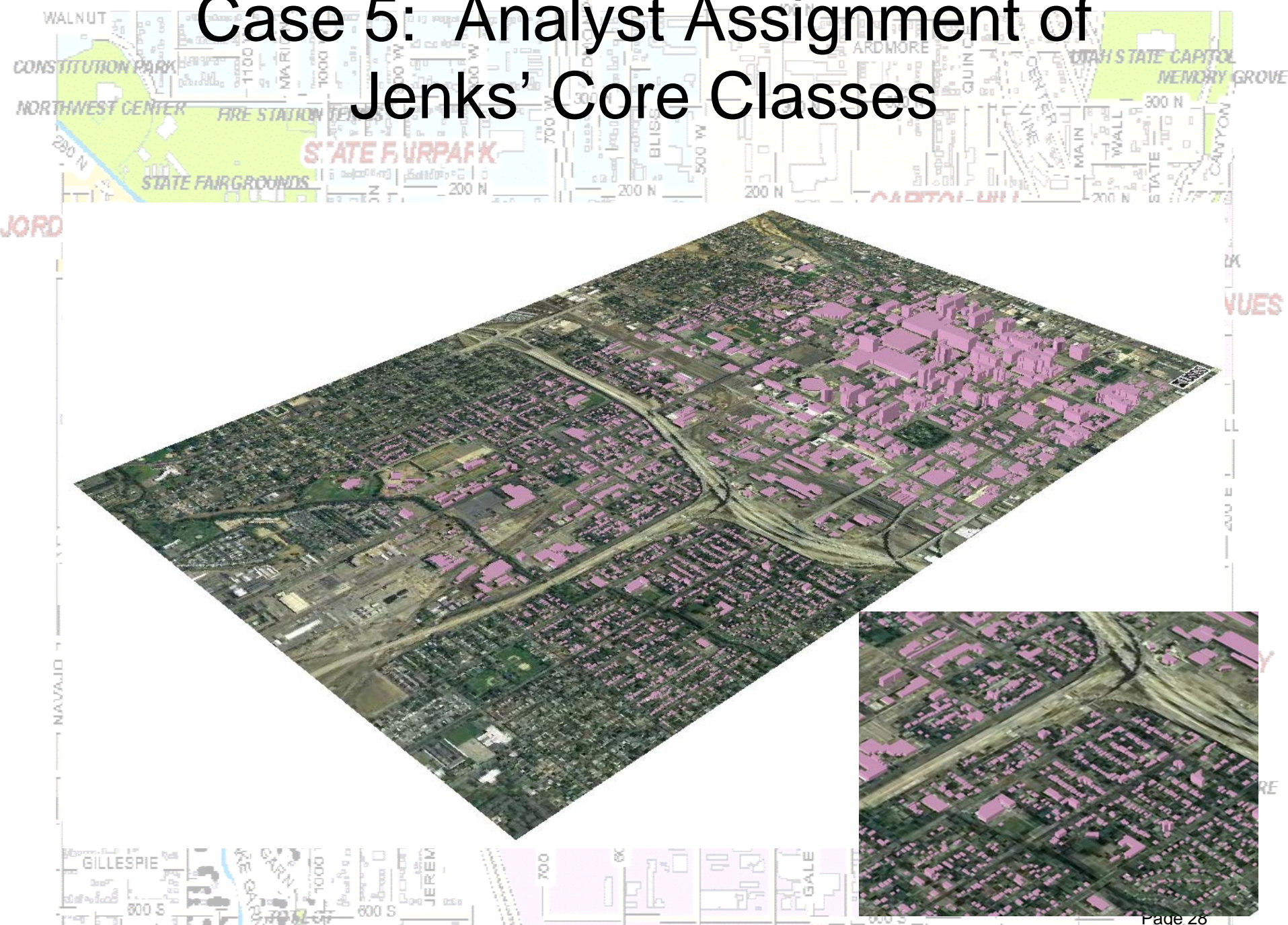
# Case 5: Analyst Assignment of Jenks' Core Classes

- Jenks' classes 3-5 core
- More of the down-town buildings are tall.



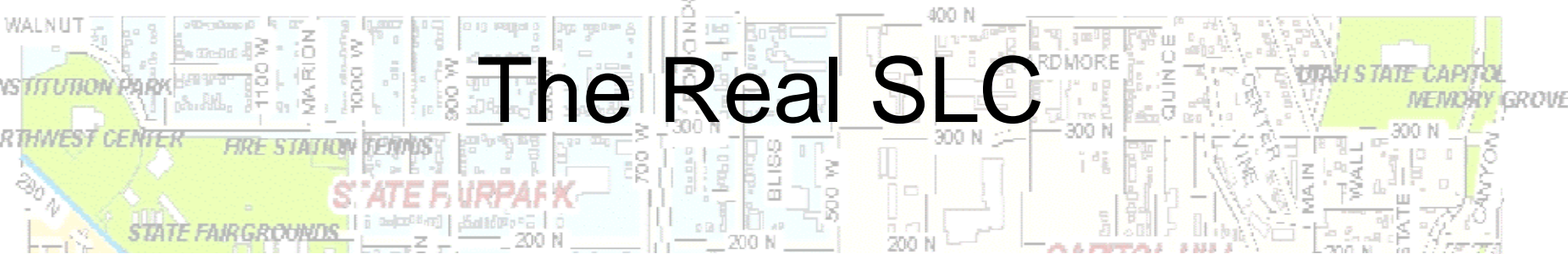


# Case 5: Analyst Assignment of Jenks' Core Classes





# The Real SLC

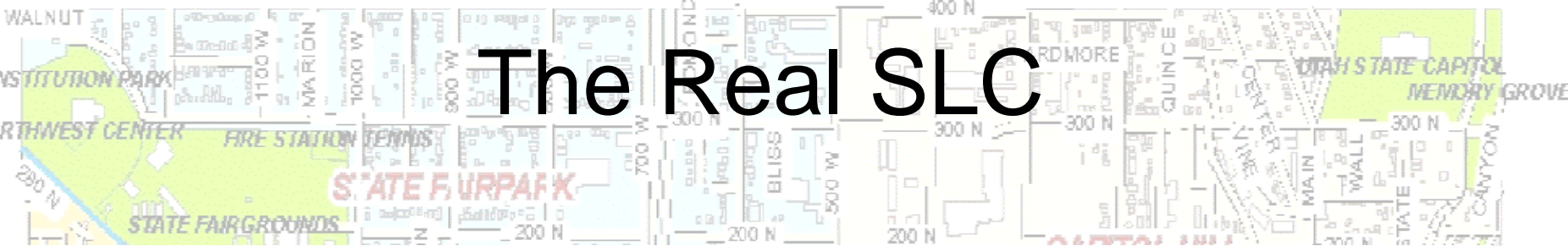




# Case 5: Analyst Assignment of Jenks' Core Classes



# The Real SLC





# Interior Configuration

- Literature replete with automated layout software

- Non-linear optimization, not scalable

- Ad hoc process

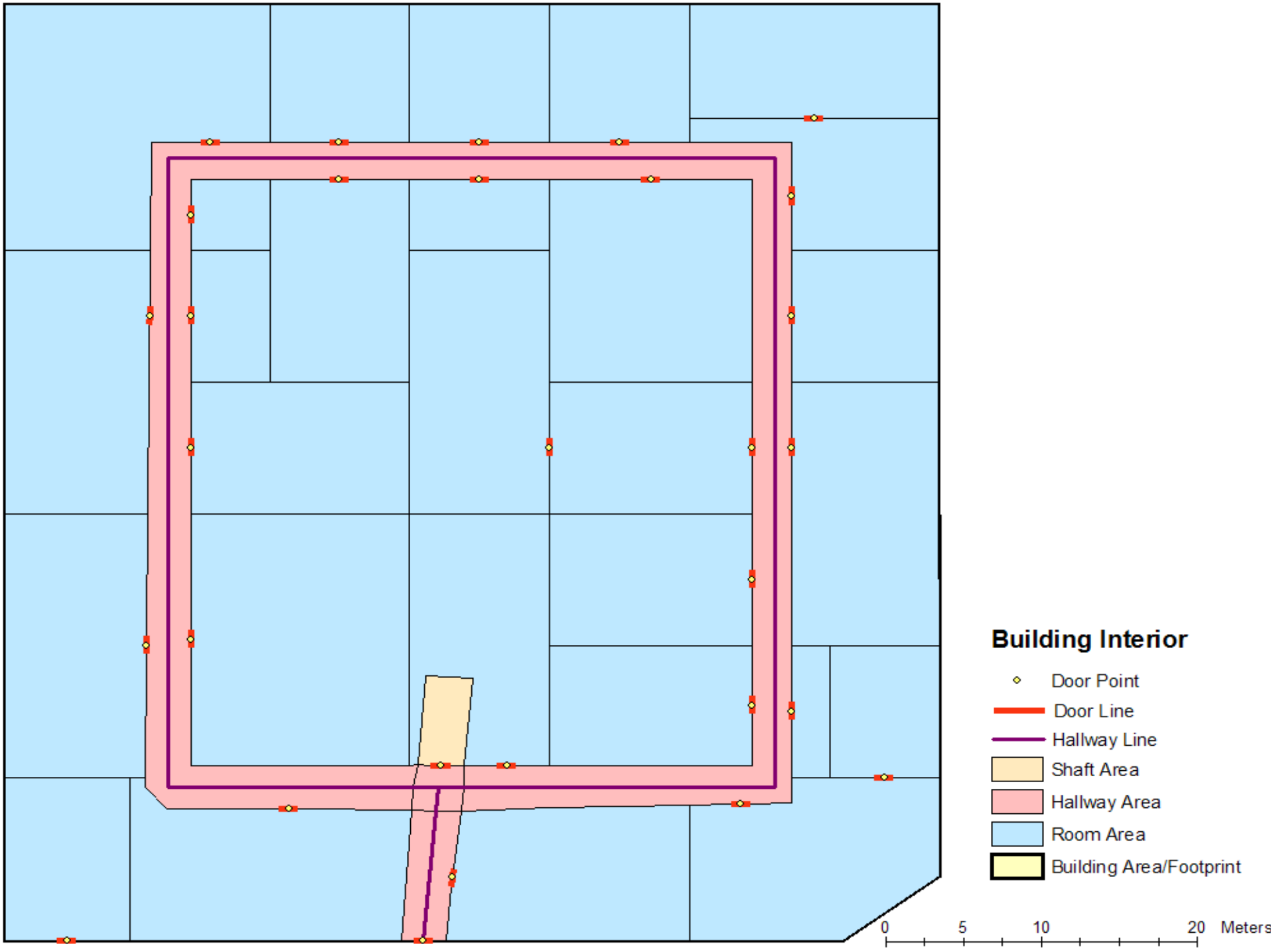
- Door near road

- Linear or circular hallway depending on footprint size and aspect ratio

- Shaft off hallway

- Room filling







# Geospecificity

Geotypical Only

Full Geospecific

Urban area populated with buildings using modeler's "artistic license"  
Buildings may be aligned to specific roads  
Building façade texture "reasonable" for particular region  
Either no interiors or arbitrary interiors  
Arbitrary but reasonable attribution

Geospecific building footprints  
Actual building heights  
Imagery-derived building facade textures  
Interior layout from CAD drawings (including shafts, ducts, sewer, subterranean spaces)  
Actual building name, BFC, other geospecific attribution

Geospecific building footprints  
Actual building heights  
Reasonable textures for UTZ type  
Reasonable interiors for UTZ and BFC  
Reasonable attribution for UTZ and BFC